VANDERBILT OFFICERS TACKLE THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

They Fall to Break the Contract of the Atton Seems to Have Been a Deal Between the Alton and Rome Roads-Maybe It was a Bluff and the Central Didn't tare Much After All-Railroad Notes.

A pressu was raised yesterday over the contract of the Chiengo and Alton to carry the United States troops to-day from Sackett's Harber, N. Y., to Arizona. The New York Central was not at all pleased with being made an pressury to the transactions of a railroad that it is boycotting, especially since the Alton people seemed to ghoat over its apparent advan-tage over the Central, which is one of the only two roads that are really keeping up the boy-

surprised when two officers of the New York Central and Wagner Palace Car Company deseended upon him in the Army building and tried their best to break up the arrangements. The Quartermaster-General had just finished a row with the Alton agent, whom he berated for going back on his promise to furnish the troops with through accommodations for the entire distance. That was one of the specifications which all the bidders were expected to

The Quartermaster-General didn't like it at all when the Aiton people informed him that the troops would have to be dumped out at (heago and be transferred like immigrants to an ther part of the city. He thought at first that he could force the New York Central to allow the troops go through over that road in through cars to their destination. When the Vander-bilt people showed up, he found out that not Alteg and send the troops in through cars, but the Wagner company took part also and would not let any of its cars go over the Alton. The Wagner company is a Vanderbilt concern.

This was all that the Central officers could ecomplish: they couldn't get the Quartermaster-General to throw out the Alton's bid. The Alton insisted on its rights, and it said not go through without change. It had made such an agreement with the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, so it thought, and all the other companies had agreed to allow the Alton through service. Eight here is an interesting point, which is likely to provide allow the Alton through service.

Right here is an interesting point, which is likely to provoke some comment among railread men. If, as the Alton people claim, they arranged with the Rome road for the troops to got through to Chicago without change, it tooks as if the Rome road, which is leased by its New York Central, took the authority on itself to get the troops into faufalto. The Rome road extends only to suspension Bridge, and read extends only to suspension Bridge, and it uses a section of the Central's tracks. The home road had the right of all roads to issue through tickets over the Central's without consulting the latter, but only at tariff rates. The Central would be sure to demand the full properties. No company undertakes to issue reduced the order of the reduction out of its own packed. The Central is not considered a parteniant in the reduced rates in the respectives.

the other hand, the Rome, Watertown gledenstang did not sign the agreement year the Allen, but railroad men agree ats general passenger agent knew well go without asking that the New York

in the second passenger and the second of the control without asking that the New York testral would object to sending passengers over a division of the Central on a contract with the vition. A man who is acquainted with the situation said yesterolay:

"It books like a put-up job. A person who helped to make the deal says that the present roughe wint the Central was anticipated, but the Alton and Rome officials arranged to get around it in this way: The Rome road would taket the troops through from Sackett's Harbort of thicago on one coupon. At that point there was to be a transfer and the Alton was to be a transfer and the Alton was to be a transfer and the Alton was to be the though the central's dealing with the Alton would be done away with, although it would still seem to be helping the latter.

"But this presupposes that the Alton and

thought would still seem that the Alton and latter. "But this presupposes that the Alton and Rome roads and an understanding in advance that the former should agree, in order to se-ear the troops, to carry them through without change of train, and then, in order to free the cure the troops, to carry them through without change of train, and then, in order to free the Central from suspicion, the Rome road would profess its inability to meet the requirements on account of the boycott. With this view of the case it is barely possible that the New York Central doesn't very bitterly object to the Rome road's carrying the troops. Of course it is necessary, for appearance, for the Central to raise a row about it. But, after all, revenue is more important than the boycott principle. The main thing is to get the business, and I guess that the Central will not discipline the officer of the Rome road who seemed to compromise it. The Alton people claim that the troops will go through all right to-day and they will not have to take the Welland Canal, either.

THE LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN REPORT. The Company Needs New Equipment to

In the President's report to the stockholders of the Lake Eric and Western Railroad the nileage of the main line and branches is given as 725 miles, of which 007 miles are laid with steel and 58 miles with iron. The physical condition of the road is described as good for its class. It is in good line, well surfaced, and strongly tied. About 250 miles have no gravel or other ballast than native soil, and about 200 miles need reballasting with gravel. The equipment consists of 100 locomotives, 72 enger cars. 46 cabooses, 12 work cars. 3.550 freight cars. The company has no car

Between Feb. 1, 1887, and Aug. 1 last, a pe ried of four and one-half years, there has been expended for betterments to the property \$1.539.725, wholly paid for from surplus earnings. The wisdom of this liberal expenditure is proven in the low ratio of expenses to earnings. 58.51 per cent. attained in the face of a continuous decline in rates. The average receipts per freight-ton mile for 1800 were 357. During the year 1890 there were added to 9 st of road, \$1,700,000; to equipment, \$219.880, and \$77,000 was disbursed for dobts and improvements, making a total of \$1,100,003. This inclines the cost of the Fort Wayne, Cincinnat; and Louisville Railroad, 133 miles, and its equipment, which were acquired in June of that year. For this purpose \$1,330,000 of first merigage bonds were issued, the remainder of the purchase money being paid from the surplies, and by a temporary loan to the extent of \$290,000, of which \$50,000 has since been paid out of the excess of earnings of the road beaught, over the interest on the bonds issued therefor. continuous decline in rates. The average re-

sought, over the interest on the bonds issued herefor.

Beginning with Fabruary, 1800, the company has paid seven consecutive quarterly dividends of I percent, each, aggregating \$8.28, 500. The financial condition of the company shown by a cordonsed balance sheet, dated, 1, 1801. Its assets are: Cost of road, 23.08,820; equipment, \$1.73,761; materials, 1802.23; betterments, \$108,180; taxes and manuance necrued, \$22,409, stocks, \$15,000; cash on hand, \$241,244, and accounts receivable, \$107,881, a total of \$32,240,527. The Hallities are: First mortgage bonds, \$7,250, 400; common stock, \$1,840,000; preferred stock, \$11,840,000; bills payable, \$310,000; secret interest, \$41,333; dividends (due Aug. 15, 311, \$40,000; bills payable, \$310,000; secret interest, \$41,333; dividends (due Aug. 15, 311, \$10, \$10, \$407; accounts payable, payron, &c. \$333,553, and surplus, \$512,833, a total of \$82,245,527.

and \$32,93.53, and surplus, \$512,833, a toaiof \$32,245,27. Notwith-tanding the almost total fallure of
the wheat crop in Indiana and Ohio in 1890,
the wheat crop in Indiana and Ohio in 1890,
the wheat crop in Indiana and Ohio in 1890,
the wheat crop in Indiana and the equipment
the utmost and gave the largest earnings
the history of the read, showing the growg and diversified character of the traffic
omits trivitary ferritory. That year showed
the earnings of \$3,074.5.35 and net earnings
\$1,275.556, from which were paid: Taxes
the read of \$1,074.5.35 and betterments,
\$1,275.750, dividends, \$73,550, and betterments,
\$2,750, a total of \$1,176.188, leaving a balbee for some labor troubles, which have
the lindly and satisfactorily settled, the
the searnings for the eight months ending
\$2,31,1821, show the substantial increase
\$2,81,04 compared with corresponding pedistinct hough as yet little or no benefit has
the derived from the abundant crops of the

without added equipment maximum earn-ar may be said to have been reached. With

thout added equipment maximum earnmay be said to have been reached. With
this it is safe to assume that they will
time to improve in an increasing ratio,
is the cars that will be put into service this
a conservative extinate puts the gross
anges of 18th at \$3,250,000 and not earnis \$1,367,500. Taxes and rentals, interest
firsts, and other interest amount to \$552icaving a surplus for the year of \$45,000.
If a applied, would give a dividend of 8
ratio in the preferred stock and leave a
for \$1,34,500 for the common.
If a first that in view of the present
is all that in view of the present
and to provide for the re-ballasting
for a first track, the officers have recomindicated track, the o

amount now issued will probably be \$1,500,000 and it is understood that they have already been negotiated with a leading investment house that has heretofore handled the company's bonds.

IMPORTANT B. AND O. NEWS.

It Will Get the O, and M,-\$10,000,000 New

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—Hambleton's Circular will announce to-morrow that it has received what it considers definite information regarding the proposed policy of the Baltimore and Ohio. It says that it is proposed to ask the stockholders at the annual meeting in November to author-ize the issue of \$10,000,000 additional stock, this stock to be appropriated as follows: As a dividend to present stockholders, \$3,000,000; Pittsburgh and Western, \$2,000,000; to be sold as required for extensions and betterments, \$5,000,000. It is also proposed that the company shall announce that it will bereafter pay cash dividends at the rate of 1% per cent.

company shall announce that it will bereafter pay cash dividends at the rate of 1% per cent. quarterly.

The B. and O. has in the last two years earned over and above all fixed charges 10 per cent. per annum on its capital stock, which amount is claimed to have been spent in other than ordinary expenses and to reimburse the stockholders who have been deprived of their earned dividends. It is now proposed to divide among them 20 per cent in stock. The Circular continues;

"In this connection the announcement that the B. and O. will hereafter pay cash dividends quarterly at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum is most important, and will give stability to B. and O. stock and induce purchases for investment. It is to be presumed that the \$2,000,000 stock to be given for the purchase of the Pittsburgh and Western Baliroad and the \$5,000,000 stock to be sold by the company for extensions and improvements will not be sold under par. And as the prosent stock is to receive 20 per cent. In now stock, its cost price, taking present market, about 103, would be reduced to about 83; quite a margin for an advance in B. and O. We do not wish to mislead any one regarding this matter, and can only say that our information satisfies us that the above policy has been virtually agreed upon. It may, of course, be changed in some respects, but the 20 per cent, dividend to stockholders seems to be an admitted certainty."

The announcement is also made to-day that

stockholders seems to be an admitted cer-tainty."

The announcement is also made to-day that at the meeting of the Ohio and Mississippi stockholders in Clincinnati on Oct. 1d a di-rectory named by the B. and O. will be elected, thus giving that company virtual control. This action was determined upon by the foreign stockholders, who declined the proposition of the Big Four to give the road to the Vander-bilts.

he highest to give the road to the vanuerbilts.

London, Oct. 9.—The committee of the Ohio and Mississippi shareholders have perfected arrangements to reorganize, whereby the Ohio and Mississippi becomes part of the Baltimore and Ohio system. The scheme readjusts the indebtedness of the company, reducing the same from a 7 to a 4% per cent. basis, the Baltimore and Ohio guaranteeing interest on the new securities to the amount of \$1,100,000.

A FOUR YEARS' AVERAGE.

Goddard's Allotment of Passenger Traffic Compared with What Each Road Really Got, The Commissioner of the Trunk Line Association escaped a good deal of the censure that was heaped upon him by leaving for Chicago soon after he delivered his arbitration on the West-bound passenger business. Perhaps none of the roads expects to see the allotment carried out, but some of them are wondering by what process the Commissioner decided

Surprise was expressed yesterday that one or two roads were awarded nearly twice as much as they have averaged during the past

West Shore
Erie
Lackawanna
Pennsylvania
Ontario and Western
Lehigh Valley
Battimore and Ohio
Chesapeake and Ohio

THE THREE I'S AHEAD.

A Setback to Blanchard and the Joint Rate

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.-Traffic Manager George B. Reeve of the Grank Trunk to-day resigned the Chairmanship of the Special East-Bound Freight Committee of the Central Traffic Association, in order to relieve himself of the obl gation imposed on him as an association offi-cial, from any further action in futherance of cial, from any further action in futherance of the policy hostile to the interests of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa road, which Chairman Blanchard and the Joint Committee have endeavored to force to a successful issue.

The Special East-bound Freight Committee held a meeting to-day to discuss the order of the Joint Committee regarding proportions of through rates to be allowed to the Indiana, Illincis, and Iowa. A resolution was unanimously adopted that the Joint Rate Committee be requested to suspend the obnoxious order until Oct. 15 pending a meeting for further discussion, and until such further date as the Eastern roads unanimously ageee to accept the order or a substitute. This move will have the effect of killing the attempt east of Chicago to close the Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa as a through route between the East and West.

Ratiroad Notes.

A despatch from Lincoln, Nob., says that the Atchison and Nebraska case is settled. Some years ago quo warranto proceedings were instituted in the Supreme Court to forfeit the charter, because it was consolidated with the Burlington and Missouri, in violation of the Constitution, they being parallel and competing lines. Judge Ames, who was appointed referee, sustains the consolidation. He says that rates have been no higher since the union. Owing to the building of new competing lines in that territory and to the fact that the Atchison and Nebraska, if now, operated independently, would be utterly destroyed as an instrument of commerce, he holds that the court, in the exercise of its discretion, and for the promotion of the public welfare, ought to refuse a judgment of ouster.

ouster.

At yesterday's session of the Brotherhood of Railread Trainmen at Galesburg. Ill., three committeemen, il. J. Powers of Galesburg. R. S. Bodman of Los Angeles, and S. C. Young of Fort Williams. West Ontario, were chosen to examine the books and accounts of the Grand Secretary. The selection was a surprise, as Fowers, it is said, is a discharged employee of the Grand Secretary's office, while Bodman was one of the discharged trustees whose course the Convention condemned yesterday by such a decisive vote.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Ad-

by such a decisive vote.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Advisory Board of the Western Traffic Association will not be held next week because a quorum cannot be obtained. It was charged by some that Mr. Gould and his friends were the cause of the indefinite adjournment, and that he positively refused to attend. Mr. Gould defined this yesterday. They simply couldn't get a quorum, he said. He thought the affairs of the association were flourishing.

The Mount McGregor Narrow Gauge road the affairs of the association were flourishing.

The Mount McGregor Narrow Gauge road will be sold under foreclosure on Oct. 10. The judgment was obtained by Hon. George West of Ballston Bpa. The sale includes all the property of the railroad except the Grant cottage and grounds, which were presented to the Grand Army of the Republic by the late Joseph W. Drexel, and were excepted in the mortgage given to Mr. West.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday at Pittsburgh Judge Acheson ordered the sale of the Ailegheny Valley road in sixty days. The order is the outcome of the suit entered in 1834 by the Pennsylvania against the disfendant for failure to pay interest on its bonds.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern

bonds.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern has applied for an injunction against the joint-rate order of the Iowa Railroad Commission, in the face of the fact that the Supreme Court affirmed the constitutionality of the order.

Representatives of Western roads were examined yesterday by the Board of Rulings with a view to fixing the responsibility for loses incurred by the Burlington in the general reduction of rates.

George W. Histine, general manager of the Eric Despatch, has resigned to take effect Oct. 31.

Suspended Clerks Reinstated.

OTTAWA. Oct. 9.-The four clerks of the Interior Department who were suspended for irregularities revealed before the Parliamentary committee were reinstated to-day. It is understood that at the next meeting of the investigating committee Mr. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, will be reinstated.

CAPITALISTIC BOOTBLACKING.

The Padrone Has Invaded the Perryboats-

The unfalling law of business is that wher ever there is an opportunity for the profitable nvestment of capital the money is forthcoming to keep that business booming and to seize upon the most advantageous sites. And so it has come about that capitalists have not disdained to take hold of the bootblacking business. While waiting for a boat outside the Twenty-third Street Ferry to Jersey City a Sun reporter got a shine from a remarkably bright and efficient American boy, whose mode of cleaning and shining indicated a good deal

Why don't you go inside and pick up business on the boats, where your customers can get comfortable seats?" inquired the reporter. "I wish I could," said the boy, "but they won't let me do it."

"Why. I have seen boys on the boats blacking boots, and they seem to make lots of money.'

"Yes; they don't see a day that they do not pick up at least a dollar, and from that all the way up to three or four, or sometimes five. But they can't keen that money themselves."

"They have to give it up to the Italian padrones. There are three Italians who have bought the right from the rallroad company. and they are the only ones who are permitted hired a lot of Italian boys, to whom they pay \$3 or \$4 a week, and the boys are compelled to give up all their earnings to the padrones who hire them. If the boys do not turn in an

hire them. If the boys do not turn in an amountthat believed to be all their earnings, the padrones put on spotters and watch them. and see that they do pay up."

"Well, why don't you go in and buy the right to shine boots on the boats?"

"Me? Why, do you know what those padrones pay for the right to black boots on all the boats? They pay over \$2.000 a year, and keep the men's cabins clean. A poor boy hasn't much chance to get that job. I used to work for them, but I find I can make more money by standing outside and catching some of the customers before they got on the boat. Then all I get is clean profit, and I don't have to pay over to any padrone."

On all the steamboats and steamships and railroads, at all the botels, in front of saloons, in fact, everywhere where men go, there are to

On all the steamboats and steamships and rallroads, at all the hotels, in front of saloons, in fact, everywhere where men go, there are to be found capitalist bootblacks who hire the best places, or there is an arrangement by which the owner of the boat or hotel or barber shop hires some one to do the bootblacking, and takes the money himself. There have thus arisen several bootblack princes, such as the enterprising Italian who has the moneyoly of the bootblacking at the Produce Exchange, or the happy colored gentleman who does up the business in the Equitable building. There are a number of bootblack princes in the big office buildings, each of which buildings is a small town. The custom is mostly regular in these places. There are many occupants of down town offices who live out of town and have to tramp through country streets to get to the ears. They must get shined up even oftener than the city pedestrians.

Many of these bootblack princes have wives and families and nice homes, and they dross well and live well. At the big hotels the income from the privilege of blacking boots is a considerable part of the revenue of the house. It has long ceased to be a perquisite of the servant. A chair in a good blace will yield \$5 a day for beetblacking, and on extra occasions a good deal more. The bulk of the work is done by men. It really requires considerable bone and sinew to black a pair of boots woll, and the man who has once noticed the difference between the way an average boy does it and the way a man takes hold of the work will not care to risk the boy's work again. There are a good many points about blacking boots that give scope to the genus of the work will go out of their way to meet him, and will wait their turn as for a favorite barber. On hot days the bootblacks' chairs are very tempting on the street corners in the shade, and many a man stops and takes a shine just for a rest. The summer is the bootblack harvest, because there is so much travelling and so much dust. Some saloon keepers exact rent fr

BANK PRESIDENT DILL'S ENTRIES. Palse Figures Found in the Books and in His Handwriting.

nportance in the evolution of society, the lodern bootblack will take no subordinate lace, but he will shine like one of his own lost polished boots.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., Oct. 9.—The preliminary hearing of President Dill of the suspended bank in Clearfield and Houtzdale took place his afternoon. Bookkeeper Bloom recognized an entry in the journal made July 14, 1891, as being in Dill's handwriting. This entry was an "extra" to the credit of Dill, amounting to \$12.684, made up of three try was an "extra" to the credit of Dill, amounting to \$12,694, made up of three items, of which one was for \$10,000, marked "Philadelphia Exchange." He then turned to the bank journal of the same date, and the \$10,000 entry was in Dill's handwriting. W. C. Smith, discountiers of the Chestnut street National Bank of Philadelphia was next called, and said that Dill had no credit there of \$10,000 on July 14, or anywhere near that time. This witness corroborated the testimony of Bookkeeper Bloom that only \$1,800 had been remitted to Philadelphia, and that to the Chestnut street Bank. Both were closely questioned by counsel and occasionally interrogated by Dill, but they said no trace whatever of the \$10,000 credited in Dill's books could be found.

The Bank Examiner then pronounced the entry false. Pending further examination the defence asked for time, and the hearing was continued until next Friday at Altoona. Mr. Dill was bound over in the sum of \$20,000 to appear at that time. Another warrant was served, however, by Marshal Harrah, charging Dill with embezsling \$76,000 from the First National Bank of Clearfield, and he was required to give an additional bond of \$20,000 before he could return to his home.

There was a smash-up on the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad at Ridgewood trains in each direction for more than five cident was caused by the breaking of a brake beam on an east-bound freight train 100 yards west of the Ridgewood station. The truck of the car on which the brake beam was was torn off, and that car, with four others, was derailed and thrown across the west-bound track. Two freight cars standing on a side track were also overturned.

To complete the disaster, a switch engine with six empty passenger coaches came along the west-bound track a few seconds later, and plunged into the wreck. The fireman of the engine, John Tibbetts of Middletown was pinned down in the wreck, and before he could be rescued the steam escaping from a hole torn in the boiler lad scalded him terribly. He was taken out unconscious and carried to the hospital in Paterson, where he died at 7 o'clock this morning. cident was caused by the breaking of a brake

A Contest of Typesetting Machines. CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—A special committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, consisting of Col. Frederick Driscoll of the St. consisting of Col. Frederick Driscoll of the St. Paul Pioneer Press. E. H. Woods of the Boston Herald, and Major W. J. Richards of the Indianapolis News, will conduct a typesetting machine contest next week in the Chicago Evening Post building. The machines which will compete are the Mergenthaler linotype, the Rogers typegraph, the McMillan typesetting machine, and the St. John typobar. Beginning on Monday next, the tests will continue for six days, and for one week thereafter the machines will be on exhibition to the public.

At the same time there will be exhibited also a new method of stereotyping known as the Cold Stereotyping Process, whereby platos are made with a rapidity never before attained and without heating the type. It is probable that other mechanical appliances of interest to newspaper men will also be exhibited.

The perfected Wagner vestibule is in use on all princi-

HIGH EXPLOSIVES IN SHELLS.

Bellite, Ecrasite, Reliofite, Melinite, Em-mensite, Roburite, and Lyddite are Among Those That Can be Used Safely. The number of high explosives now used for the bursting charges of projectiles in powde guns makes it certain that they have already secured a place in warfare. The pneumatic tubes will still retain a certain value for throw ing enormous quantities of such powerful sub stances as explosive gelatine to a distance of a mile or two, dropping them in a mortar-like fire. But there are half a dozen or more high explosives which can safely be used in ordinary powder guns, possessing the great advantage of long range and horizontal shell firing.

Ensign Simpson of the navy has collected the results of experiments made in different countries in this direction. Austria's high explosive is ecrasite, which has now been in use for two years. In 1889 an 84-inch shell weighing over 200 pounds, and containing nearly sixteen pounds of ecrasite, perforated two armor plates, each four inches thick, and exploded in a third plate. Ten shots complete ly destroyed an old masonry fort at Olmütz.

Melinite, the high explosive of France, has show only five premature explosions in as many years, and all are capable of explanation from avoidable causes. Shells weighing 121 pounds and containing twonty-three pounds of melinite have been fired from Ginch guns, while at Chalons mortar shells containing 197 pounds were fired. The great initial velocity of 2,000 feet per second obtained with the d-inch guns shows that the regular service propelling charge was employed. From an 85-inch mortar have been fired shells containing 121 pounds with 985 feet. During the summer of 1ast year, in order to show that melinite shells could not be exploded without the apparatus provided for that purpose, six of them were fired through both sides of the armorcial Provence, making 9.4 inches of armor in all, without bursting. It was remarked also that in the explosions in Belfort and Bourges the concussion did not burst the loaded melinite shells in Italy a shell provided with a fuse perforated a 1.65-inch plate before it exploded. In England the sensitiveness of lyddite used to cause it to explode against armor whost provided in the sensitiveness of lyddite used to cause it to explode against armor whost provided in the sensitiveness of its being able to exert its destructive effect within the vessels or in blowing holes through the hull, instead of immediately on striking. But the same consideration would not apply to the use of high explosives fired against troops.

Bellite is Sweden's high explosive. It was discovered by Lamm of Stockholm, and is of nearly sixteen pounds of ecrasite, perforated two armor plates, each four inches thick, and

to the use of high explosives fired against troops.

Bellite is Sweden's high explosive. It was discovered by Lamm of Stockholm, and is of the Sprengel type, consisting of ammonium nitrate and dinitro-benzole mixed with saltpetre. It does not desompose by keeping, and cannot be exploded by fire, friction, or vibration. It has a greater rending effect than dynamite, and when fired from a rifle does not explode on impact with an iron plate. Still, a weight of sixty pounds dropped on a quantity of bellite produced an explosion. The Swedish artillery have found it suitable for grenades.

Swedish artillery have found it suitable for grenades.

Forcite has been fired successfully in charges of eleven and twelve pounds from a U-ineh gun in Snyder shells, but can be exploded when struck by musket balls. Explosive gelatine will withstand the shock of rifle bullets, and is more powerful than dynamito, but its use in powder guns with safety has not been established. Blasting gelatine has exploded several large powder guns, and is not suitable for use.

eral large powder guns, and is not suitable for use.

Wet gun-cotton shells have been used in Russia, Italy, and Germany. The Russians are said to have perforated a foot of wrought iron with a 0-inch shell before explosion. Germany uses 11-inch mortar shells containing 110 pounds of wet gun cotton. Six years ago at Walsrode, several hundred shells loaded with this material were fired from guns and mortars. From Krupp 6-inch guns shells containing twenty-three pounds of wet gun cotton have been fired, and it has also been used in 64-inch guns. The English have used it to the extent of ten or twelve pounds in 9-inch shells.

Si-inch guns. The English have used it to the extent of ten or twelve pounds in 9-inch shells.

Roburite has shown excellent results at Chatham with entire safety in handling it. Hellofite, or Gruson's mixture, has been fired from 6-inch shells in small quantities, sometimes mixed with gunpowder, and has proved itself safe to handle. Shells containing about sixteen pounds of hellofite and twenty-two of gunpowder have also been fired from 11-inch guns. Smelianieff's Americanite consists of nitro-glycerine mixed with a secret liquid. Very small quantities of it have been fired in shells, but it is not yet developed for military uses. Tonite is not exploded by the impact of rific bullets.

Emmensite is used in the Sims-Edison torpedo in foreign countries, and has yielded some premising results in the United States. If it be true that it was actually employed in warfare in Chili it will at once call for those tosts in large guns which have not yet been made in this country. The use of terrorite in shells has yet to be made the subject of experiment. The general conclusion is that soveral high explosives have aircady been found which are safe to handle, and that can be used in the projectiles of large guns, both in land and naval warfare.

"THE GOOD OLD DAYS."

"THE GOOD OLD DAYS."

A Veteran Farmer Says that Mourning for

"I guess these farmers who are groaning about the wrongs they have to put up with, to who long for the good old times, before rail-road monopolies ground them, and when every man's hand was not raised against them, don remember much about the good old times," aid a well-known Orange county farmer, whe has lived in that county over seventy-five years and owned a farm for sixty.

"I can remember when we used to haul our grain, butter, pork, eggs, and everything else we had to sell all the way to Newburgh, taking one day to go and another day to come home. We generally got 15 cents a bushel for oats and 10 cents a pound for butter. Anything like 75 cents a bushel for wheat was a fancy

and 10 cents a pound for butter. Anything like 75 cents a bushel for wheat was a fancy price. If we got 6 or 8 cents a dozen for eggs we thought we were doing well. Nice corn-fed pork, dressed, we carted to market for \$2 a hundred. The butter we put on the market in those days was the genuine Orango county article, yellow as gold and as hard as a walnut. I have sold tubful after tubful of the choicest butter for 10 cents a pound that would not me 75 cents if I had it to sell now.

"That was before the Eric Railway came through here and put us up to selling our milk instead of making it into butter. We didn't have any lime-preserved eggs to sell in those days, either. As for taxes, I paid \$100 on my farm of 100 acres when I was getting 10 cents for my butter. On the same farm now I pay less than \$50, and I sell my entire dairy of milk for what would be more than three times 10 cents a pound for butter. I tell you there is a good deal of humbug in this referring to the good old days as being the golden age of farming. They were nothing of the sort."

GEN. BUTLER AS AN AUTHOR. His Method of Producing the Manuscript of His Meminiscences.

Gen. Butler's faculty for persistent application has not been lessened during the sumner, not a day having passed without the addition of many pages to the manuscript of his reminiscences to be published this fall, but he hasn't written a line, except on proofs. His method is peculiar. He lies back in a big easy chair in his library and dictates to his private secretary. He shuts his eyes and, with an unlighted cigar in one corner of his mouth, slowly delivers his sentences. For awhile he talks about the particular man or period he is

talks about the particular man or period he is describing until an incident suggests other subjects, not necessary for the chapter, but useful later on, and then he branches off, but his secretary jots down all to be inserted in their proper places.

He is an early worker, and his secretary has to be on hand at 6 o'clock. He dictates without intermission for four or live hours. In the afterneon rough drafts in typewriting are read to him for corrections or additions. He has a large collection of letters and private documents relating to civil, political, and military affairs, and every statement of historical interest and importance is carefully verified. As described in the Boston Herald, when his proofs come back from the publishers, chapter by chapter, he reads them with all the delight of a youthful nevelist. He gloats over particular passages, and chuckles glimly as he adds a few more words to his opinion of somebody. He makes his own interimentions, writing with ink in a crabbed, trembling hand, and uses the blue penell on himself but rarely, and marks in paragraphs all up and down the page with cold-bloodedness that drives the printers wiid.

For flye days he works on his book. On the

wild.

For five days he works on his book. On the sixth day he visits the publishers for a few hours, and then goes on board the yacht America to spend the seventh.

Bid Mrs. Howell Write These Letters WARRENTON, Ga., Oct. 9.-In the Howell murder case, the State this morning introduced writing, written both before and after her marriage.
They bristle with vulgarity and profanity.
Is asserted that these letters were written
Mrs. Howell to McGrath.

Alone. The ROYAL BAKING Pow-

agents. It is the only baking powder free from all adulteration or admixture of injurious ingredients, and absolutely pure.

"The Royal is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public."-Dr. H. A. MOTT, U. S. Government Chemist.

GRATEFUL SERGEANT BLAIR.

His Heart Goes Out to the Man who In-

Sergeant Blair of the Union Market police squad has got a new pair of gold spectacles, and pretty nearly the whole force seems to be concerned about them. He used to be noted for his rabid opposition to eyeglasses of any that didn't do anybody any good except the by selling them. Like the Sheriff in the comic opera of "Robin Hood," Sergeant Blair had an eagle eye.

He was laid up with a fever some time ago

and got sick leave from the Captain. He load-ed up with quinine and nitre, and conquered He got the midnight tour the first thing, and after the men turned out he opened the blotter to transcribe the post assignments from Capt. Schultze's official slate. The doorman was in the section room, twenty feet away contentedly nibbling a sandwich. He was contentedly nibbling a sandwich. He was startled by hearing heavy groans from the assembly room. He dropped the sandwich in a hurry and ran out to the desk. He saw the Regreant with his head buried in his hands. Big hot tears were splashing upon the unwritten page of the open blotter.

"Gracious! Sergeant." cried the doorman in alarm, "what's the matter? Are you sick again."

liig hot tears were splashing upon the unwritten page of the open blotter.

"Gracious! Sergeant," cried the doorman in alarm, "what's the matter? Are you sick again?"

I am ruined, I am ruined," sobbed the Sergeant, in heartbroken, tones. "I can't see, I've gone clean blind."

"Oh, pshaw!" exclaimed the doorman, greatly relieved at finding it was not a case of cramps or typhoid. "You're all right. Get a pair of eyeglasses and they'll fix you."

But the Sergeant was inconsolable for a long time, and the tears continued to flow until he bethought himself of the wreck they were making of the station blotter, and closed the book. "Well." he said at length, "anything is good enough for a blind man. I'll try your remedy, but it won't do a particle of good. I feel it in my bones."

The doorman ran out to a neighboring eating house and borrowed a pair of spectacles from the proprietor. He came back with a joyous look on his face and handed the glasses to his still disconsolate superior.

"Here, just put them on, and see for yourself." he said, and he watched the Sergeant fit them carefully upon the bridge of his nose. The Sergeant had first carefully wiped his eyes and the station doek dry, and then rubbed the pebbles of the spectales. He hauled the slate to him and looked down at it a moment.

Suddenly he jumped to his feet, fairly danced up and down, and waved his hands in a delirium of joy. He looked up at the station house ceiling at length solemnly.

"God bless the man who invented spectacles!" he said, with real fervor. "I can see again."

He shook both the doorman's hands with

bondarius realism had occurred a pains of spectacles.

But a new idea occurred to the Sergeant. He called the doorman to him. "I find." he said, with the oratorical earnestness for which he is famed in the department, "that all the great men concerned in the invention of this great blessing are long since dead. You, however, are the one who opened the worth of the invention to me, and in the absence of the great men who are now in heaven, or ought to be. I ask you to accept this box of cigars as a slight token of grateful appreciation. Accept the assurance of my most distinguished consideration. I say again, God bless the man who invented spectacles. They are a greater boon than the Constitution or the Ponal Code."

PICKING OUT THEIR TEAMS.

All of the Bowling Clubs Selecting Their

Owing to sickness Charley Sievers will not roll on the losedale team. This will be the Glendale five-men team: L. Puchs, Denny, Murphy, Werner, and Timpe. Capt. Knecht of the Germania Club has selected Pinck as the fifth player on the team. Capt. Jake Lenly of the Americus Club has finally de-cided on the players to roll in the American National tourney. They are: Leuly, Bitter, Hunt, Schmedes, and Peuerbach.

"Silver King" Keller, one of the contestants in last season's Sex Individual tournament, has resigned from the Spartans of Hoboken. He will roll with the New York Spartans.

the Spartans of Hoboken. He will roll with the New York Spartans.

Yonkers will send the following team to the Germania Assembly Room alieys to take part in the tournament: Anderson, Kellock, Gross, Elvald, Schaffer. Substitutes, Koster and Linseubbatt.

The Hoard of Governors of the American Amateur Rowling Union made a journey to Newark on Thursday evening to examine II. Montgomer's slate alleys on Clinton street. The visitors, after a few hours of practice, pronounced the alleys a success.

The Jeanette Club rolled the appended game for a gold medal on Thursday night. It was won by R. Schaffer, The scores: Metsger, 120; A. Quick, 162; I. Schaffer, 178; W. Quick, 131; Braase, 128; H. Ethsen, 182; Meyer, 108; Young, 117; Villenbrock, 104; Ole, 123.

The Peerlass Club have been shy about telling who will roll on their team. They expect to take the other con-testant in the American National tournament by sur-prise when the following flive players step upon the Original Assembly Room alleys next Wednesday evening: G. McEiroy, S. McEiroy, Spiller, Davies, and

Lowrey.

At the annual meeting of the New York Bowling Club, held on Tuesday evening at the alleys, Columbus Market building, 124th street and Seventh avenue, the following officers were elected for the season of 1891 and 1892: President, H. M. Swartz: Secretary and Treasurer, J. P. Hieks; Captain, G. W. Young, and Executive Committee, G. W. Young, E. J. Dever, and G. M. Hofman, Jr.

146; Wells, 144; F. Davol, 180. and Poll, 170. Total, 1,664. In the main meeting of the Board of Governors of the Brooklyn National bowling tournament was held on Thursday evening at the Elephant Club house, 1,411 Fulton street, Brooklyn. There were present delegates from fifteen clubs. The election of a new Frestdent and Secretary Treasurer resulted in the selection of II. Harrison and J. F. disrlock for the respective offices. A committee was appointed to draw up a schedule of games. The Nameless Club whidrew from the tournament. The vacancy was the formal ments of the Brooklyn on Monday evening, Oct 19. The schedule for the opening week will be as as follows: Monday, Oct 19. Clermont, South Paw and Pioneer Boat Club; Wednesday, Oct, 21. Varuna Boat Club, Brooklyn, and Kings County Wheelmen: Friday, Oct. 28. Recreation, Peconic, and Baranac; Monday, Oct. 28. Lincoln Council, Sans Bouci, and Occools; Wednesday, Oct. 28. Montauk, Echo, and Waverly. A committee consisting of Messrs. Leggleton, F. J. Donaldson, and A. Briten were appointed to purchase prizes. The value of the prizes will be as follows: First prize, \$85; second prize, \$50; fourth prize, \$45; second prize, \$50; fourth prize, \$45

Discharged Because They Were Anarchists, Burrato, Oct. 9 .- During the past week bout forty men have been discharged from the employ of the Wagner Palace Car Company at East Buffalo because they were members of an organization of anarchists.

A short time ago a number of men who were employed on piece work had arranged to strike on a certain day, but on arriving at the works found a force of men ready to take their places. Six men were discharged to-night. They mixed lye with paint used in finishing cars. Trouble is likely to follow. the employ of the Wagner Palace Car Com-

When Baby was sick, we gave her Casteria When she was a Child, she oried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Casteria. When she had Children, she gave them Casteris WHY DOES HE RESIGNS

A church meeting of the Puritan Congrega

tional Church in Lafayette and Marcy ave-

The Congregation of the Rev. Dr. Edwar B. Ingersoll Can't Find Out,

nues. Brooklyn, was held last night to act on gersoll, the pastor, which he unexpectedly Le Roy Smith presided. It was decided by a vote of 72 to 32 to take a vote on the accept a vote of 72 to 32 to take a vote on the acceptance of Dr. Ingersoll's resignation by ballet. The ballet resulted in a vote of 136 to 38 against its acceptance, and an urgent appeal was made to Dr. Ingersoll to withdraw it. Dr. Ingersoll explained that during the week he had received a call to the Park Congregational Church at St. Paul, but had not yet accepted it. He very firmly declined to withdraw his resignation, or to reconsider it.

"I have determined to go," he said. "I see no hope for successful work here."

Although efforts were made to draw out a further explanation from Dr. Ingersoll, he remained silent, and even refused to respond to this appeal from Mrs. Kate Upson Clarke.

"Why, what's the matter? Are we so bad that the pastor can't do anything with us?"

Finally, however, Dr. Ingersoll consented to leave the question open until next Tuesday night, although he held out no hope that he would change his mind. The majority of the members of the congregation profess to be completely ignorant of the causes which have led to Dr. Ingersoll's action, as they have all along supposed that the relations between him and his flock would remain indissoluble. ance of Dr. Ingersoll's resignation by ballot

ONE OF RED BANK'S FAST YOUNG MEN

ASBURY PARK, Oct. 9.-William H. Stephens. formerly of Red Bank, died at Lewes, Del., on Wednesday. Six years ago he was the book Bank. He spent much money about town, but explained that he had an income from an English estate. Two years ago he married Miss Minnie Lockard, a daughter of W. T. Lockard, a wealthy Philadelphian.

While Stephens was on his wedding trip, it was discovered that he was an embezzler to the amount of \$4.00. He was accused of the their on his return to Red Bank, and he field to Philadelphia. His wife was shocked by the news, and she offered to make good a part of the loss. Shortly afterward Mr. Lockard died. Mrs. Stephens returned to a local jeweller the wedding ring which her husband had given her, and then left him. Stephens was convicted, but through the efforts of his counsel he was never put in jail. His case at the time of his death was pending in the Court of Errors and Appeals.

An Australian amateur now shares with John Owen, Jr., of the Detroit Athletic Club the distinction of having run 100 yards in less than even time, the New Zealand Amateur Athletic Association having accepted the 9 4-5 seconds' performance of W. T. McPherson of Sydney,

G. Mills loaned the association when it started.

The principal disbursements were \$975 salary to the official handicapper and \$158 dues to the Amateur Athletic Union. About \$90 are due for handicapping, and the same amount for dues, though the latter debt will be difficult to collect, as many of the eighteen delinquent clubs are probably dead or dying. The statement does dot include the championship meeting of Sept. 12, which will show a slight profit after paying for the medals and other exponses. As the association has no liabilities, and the coming boxing and wrestling and indoor athletic championships promise big dividends, the financial outlook is cheering.

The Manhattans Gain on the New Yorks, The two-mile steeplechase and ten-mile running The two-mile steeplechase and ten-mile running championships of the Amateur Athletic Union are a sort of supplementary affair to the general athletic championship meeting. Last year they were decided on Dec. 13, and in making up the point table of the New York and Manhattan Athletic Clubs these side issues were overlooked, which grieved the "cherry diamond" organization greatly, insomuch as through the absonce of Willie Bay it had been enabled to score sixteen points in the two events, the entries being almost limited to M. A. C. representatives. This addition brings the Manhattans closer to their aristocratic rivals, the score of the A. A. U. championship contests reading: New York A. C., 96; Manhattan A. C., 9005.

· Fighting Notes.

Peter Jackson has notified the California A. C. that he will fight Slavin for a purse of \$5,000. Peter Jackson has notified the California A. C. that he will fight Slavin for a purse of \$5.000.

Bill Dunn of Bayonne and Jim Glynn of Williamsburch will have their fifteen round bont, at catch weight, at the Oakhard Rink, Jersey City, on Oct. 20, under the auspices of the new Yan Yorst A. C.

A curious report comes up from New Orleans in relation to the Myer-Carroll fight. It is said that the Olympic Club has declared the match off because the directors have learned that Jimmy Carroll is "not of good moral character." The testimony on this point seems to have come from Detective Hominick of Maiseman to have come from Detective Hominick of Maiseman to have come from Detective Hominick of Maiseman to have once from Detective Hominick of Maiseman to have the Police Hennessy.

Jack Fallon, the Brooklyn "Strong Boy," called at the Historiads Aves office yesterday and left the following note: "I understand that Feter Maher, the champion of Ireland, has come to America for the purpose of most forther, as I will light him to a finish before any responsible club for a fair purse and an outside stake, with any size gloves, under any rules. If Maher means business, he can communicate with me through the Historiad News, and a match can be arranged without the usual newspaper chin."

Jack Lyman and Luke Clark of this city will meet to a finish before the end of next week at 118 hounds for the usual newspaper chin."

Jack Lyman and Luke Clark of this city will meet to Jack Lyman and Luke Clark of this city will meet to a finish before the end of next week at \$138 pounds for a purse of \$250 and a stake of \$100 a side. They have been training for three weeks. The betting is about even, George Wright, the 108-110 pound man, who has been trying to get a go with Spider Kelly or Alf Levy, has been matched to fight George Strong of then year for a purse of \$250. Wright has consented to allow Strong to Weigh 118 pounds seven hours before entering the ring. The men have deposited \$25 each with the Hustrated News to guarantee appearance at weight.

Odds and Ends of Sports.

Alf Levy, the English bantam, would like Bill Plimmer o send word to this paper where he can be found. Yougus, Oct. 2.—The first annual lantern parade of the Yonkers wheel men and women took place this avening. One hundred participated, consisting of four divisions. The wheels were decerated with various colored thane paper hunting and Japanese lantering. The Star Cycle Cub make an excellent showing. Each member carried an umbrella frantacia with lumning. There was an imprenantly nonday scrap vesterday in Fullon street, near the City itad, in Brooklyn, between Mike Leonard and Matt hiettrick, two well-known amateur light-weight boxers of that city. Both were arrested before many hows were exchanged, and detailed for a couple of hours until they hed secured bail pending examination. There is a good deal of bad blood between the men, and they will probably acon come together in a ten round go.

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LETTERS FROM AN UNKNOWN.

ARDENT, MYSTERIOUS, BADLY SPELLED,

Miss Downing Received Scores Before Car-penter Maccaliter Called in Person and Was Introduced to the Detective Who Had Been Watting for Months for Rim. For poorly six months, Miss Nathalia Downing of 860 Fifth avenue has been besieged by an inveterate and affectionate letter writer. His epistles were written in the tenderest language, and "darling" and "dearest" were the most ordinary terms of endearment used. Who the persistent writer could be neither Miss Downing nor any member of her household had the slightest idea. Some of the letters were signed with the name "Hugh Mac-alliar," but the majority terminated in a cross. The letters were usually written on cheap blue-lined white paper, with a pencil, in a

scrawling, uncertain hand.
In her home, Miss Nathalie Downing is

called Jennie. She is 25 years old, tall, and of good figure. The first letter arrived in the early part of last May, and more than a score followed before the family left the city early in June for Saratoga. Some how this Hugh Macalliar learned of their departure, and all summer long letters came to the house every week. with the request, "Please forward to Jennie," written on the envelope. When thirty or forty of the letters had been received. Miss Downing's brother, Augustus C. Downing, a mining expert and engineer at 38 Wall street, thought that the matter had gone far enough, and went cumstances. One letter mentioned an address in Fourteenth street, to which Miss Downing was requested to send a reply. Detective Campbell found that this place was a vacant lot. Several times appointments were set for meetings in Madison square, at the entrances to Central Park, and on street corners. Camp-bell tried to induce Miss Downing to keep one of these appointments, when he would be pres-ent to arrest the man, but she would not consent to do so. So the letters came and the de-tective waited, hoping that the writer would

About two weeks ago a strange man rang the doorbell at the Downing residence and in-quired if Miss Jennie was in. When told "No," he left his card, saying he would call again. When Miss Downing saw the card a few hours later she was more startled than ever, for it bore the name "Hugh Macalliar," in clear black script. Three days ago Miss Downing received the following letter, which was just what Detective Campbell had been waiting for and it quickly led to the man's arrest.

blige.
DEAR JENNIE, My DARLING: it is with pleasure that I address you — this morning with the hope of seeing you so soon. I understand that you desire me to call at 12 o'clock sharp Thursday the 8th inst you can depend that I will not dissappoint, except that you would instruct me tomorrow morning to not go there. So now My Darling expect me at 12 or a few minutes after, be sure and not keep me waiting of course I will not make no noise. So you know what you have got to do, this is the last I will write except you tell me to do iberways. I hope you are well this morning. Expect all my love. Yours always.

I hope you are well this morning. Expect all my love. Yours always.

Just before 12 o'clock the detective, Miss Downing, and the servant who had opened the door on the former occasion, stationed themselves in the parlor and awaited developments. A few minutes before the hours man attired in black, who was walking on the opposite side of the street, attracted the watchers' attention. He passed and repassed the house half adozen times, looking toward it each time as though expecting something.

"That is the man. I am sure of it," said the servant.

Detective Campbell went out and after following the fellow for about a block said: "I think a young lady in that house wants to see you.

performance of W. T. McPherson of Sydney, New South Wales, made at the annual champlonship meeting held at Auckland. Feb. 6 and 7. The delay was the result of a rigid investigation, which established the authenticity of the performance beyond question. At the same meeting McPherson was also allowed a record of 24 3-5 seconds for 250 yards, made at the championship games, and this supplants E. H. Pelling's world's record of 24 4-5 seconds, made at London, England, Sept. 19, 1888.

All three timekeepers agreed on 9 4-5 seconds for the 100 yards. The only question that could tell at all against the performance was clight, however, that it could not possibly have affected the time.

Mctropolitan Association Finances.

Treasurer Wm. B. Curtis of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. yesterday issued a detailed report of the financial transactions of the association since its organization, Feb. 24, 1801, to Sept. 11, 1801. The income was 1Dues. 1860; registretion of clubs, \$175; handicapping, \$285, a total of \$1,300. The output was \$1,004.96; leaving a balance of \$286.04. The treasurer also has in hand \$100, which Mr. A. G. Millis loaned the association when it started. The principal disbursements were \$475 salary to the official handicapper and \$158 dues to the force. The husband's diagrace. The Judge handed her several of the love letters.

Judge handed her several of the love ietters.
"Is that your husband's writing?" he asked.
"To the best of my knowledge it is," she re-plied, with tears in her eyes, "Yes, I am sure t is."
"Why, Lizzie," said her husband, jumping from his seat, "you know I didn't write them

Why, Lizzle, said her husband, jumping from his soat, "you know I didn't write them letters."

Macalliar insisted that his wife had never seen his handwriting, although they have been married twenty-three years.

Miss Downing told how she had been annoyed, and made her statement in a clear, straightforward manner. She didn't want her name to appear in the matter, but the Judge informed her that it could not be avoided. When she heard that she would have to appear in another court against the prisoner she gave a little jump.

She gave another little jump when the prisoner told the Judge that he was a carpenter. The two sisters looked at each other for a few seconds and then gave a long sigh. Justice McMahon held the prisoner in \$500 ball for the General Sessions.

The following letter, which the writer signed, is another specimen of his style.

My Dran Mapan: Instinct tells me that I should not go

The following letter, which the writer signed, is another specimen of his style.

My Dran Madan: Instinct tells me that I should not go to your Hotel at present I think it better to peapone to fail when we arrange for a pleasant and Happy intervue and arrange matters satisfactory.

So If I dear to advise I would say go where you intent and be good and I will be praying for you all the time, let no know if you wrote to last adress given you. I called there but yot no letter if you have not written there four write to same adressed them write to same adressed the write of an earliest. When I hear answer to this I will give you an adress. When I hear answer to this I will give you an adress where I can call night and morning easily, let me know when it will be time to stop writing to you before you go.

Also if it would be safe to adress you there.

Hetter for us to make a little sacrifice than to run any itiaks, my bear madam it pains me to have to say say this, you knew things is in such a Complicated state just now I do not think we can do Better.

If you think it prudent to write me a letter to the address I will give you please don't skin your name to it and in the minied them rethember my name and I so my Dear Madam with love I am yours most Respectfully.

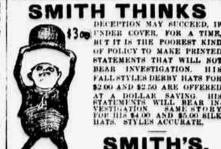
After the hearing both Miss Downing and

No my bear Madam with love I am yours most Respectfully

After the hearing both Miss Downing and her brother said that they had no desire to prosecute the man, if he would promise to cease his annovances. He does not appear insanc. His wife says that he has occasionally acted in a peculiar manner, but has generally been a steady working man and given no cause for anxiety. She followed her husband as he was led away by the detective and had a tearful interview with him in the corridor.

"Why don't you say you wrote the letters and save yourself and me all this trouble?" she said. "Well I am sorry," he finally said. "I did do it and am ready to apologize." It was too late then as the complainants had left. Mr. Howning said that about a year ago the house was repaired and a number of carpenters were at work for about a month. Macaliar was one of the workmen, and it is supposed that he then learned the young lady's name. He never made a request for money.

Named for Congress, GRAND RAPIDS, Oct. 9.-The Democrats of this Congress district have nominated John S. Lawrence to succeed the late M. H. Ford.



\$300 PADER COVER, FOR A TIME. BUT IT IS THE POOREST KIND OF POLICY TO MAKE PRINTED STATEMENTS THAT WILL NOT BEAR INVESTIGATION, HIS FALL STYLES DERBY HATS FOR \$2.00 AND \$2.50 ARE AT A DOLLAR SAVING HIS STATEMENTS WILL BEAR IN-VESTIGATION SAME STORY FOR HIS \$4.00 AND \$5.00 BILK HATS. STYLES ACCURATE.

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131 and 128 Fulton St. HARLEM BRANCH, of 150 East 125th St., and 502 84 Av.